INTRODUCTION

COUNTY OF LEHIGH

SPILLMAN FARMER ARCHITECTS
MASONRY PRESERVATION SERVICES
KEAST & HOOD STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS



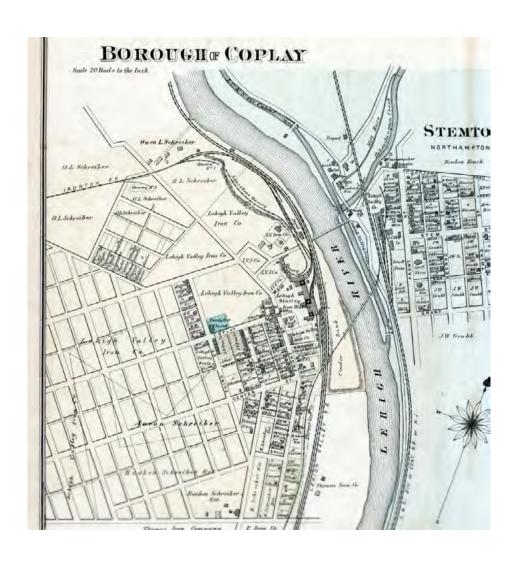
SPILLMAN FARMER ARCHITECTS
MOHICAN BUILDING RENOVATION
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA



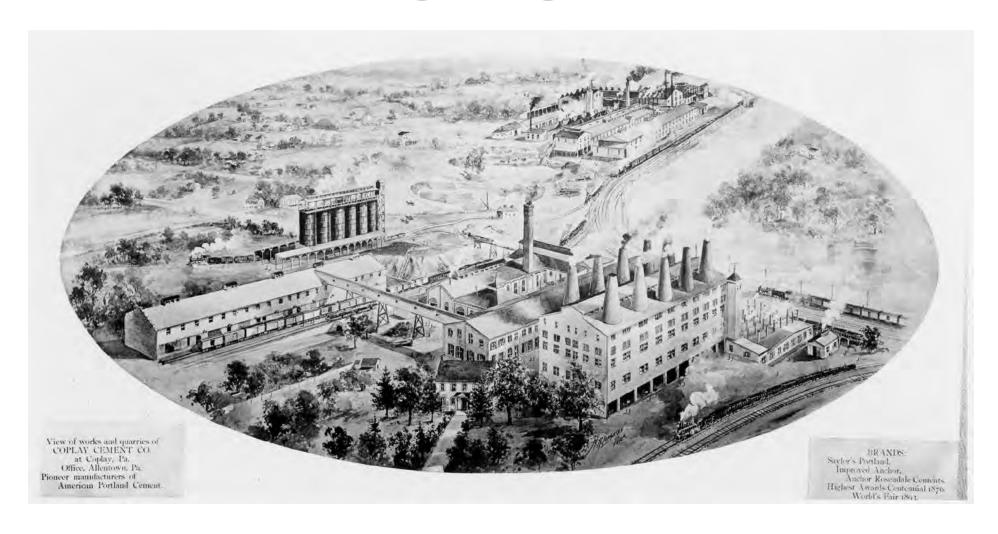
MASONRY PRESERVATION SERVICES UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEWISBURG, PA



KEAST & HOOD STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS SCRANTON IRON FURNACE











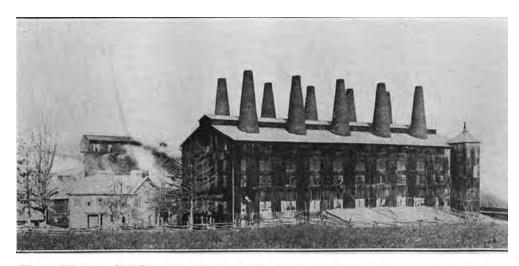


Plate XI A. Old Dietsch Kilns of the Coplay Cement Company, at Coplay.

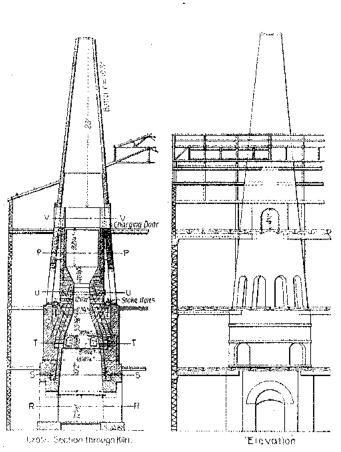
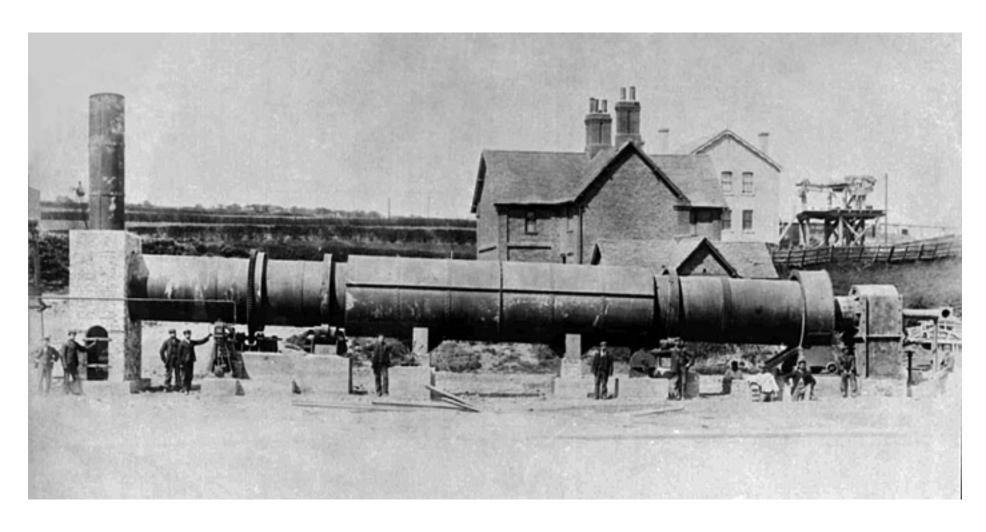


Figure 5.-The Continuous Kiln.



OBSOLETE





SAYLOR CEMENT KILNS COPLAY, PENNSYLVANIA



SAYLOR CEMENT KILNS COPLAY, PENNSYLVANIA



SAYLOR CEMENT KILNS COPLAY, PENNSYLVANIA







SAYLOR CEMENT KILNS COPLAY, PENNSYLVANIA





SAYLOR CEMENT KILNS COPLAY, PENNSYLVANIA



Photograph 11:

Open mortar joints and displaced brick.



Photograph 12:

The mortar joints are so deteriorated brick is coming loose from the wall.



Photograph 14:

Extensive brick displacement will eventually lead to collapse of a large section of the brick veneer.



Photograph 13:

The brick veneer is separating from the back-up wall.



Photograph 15:

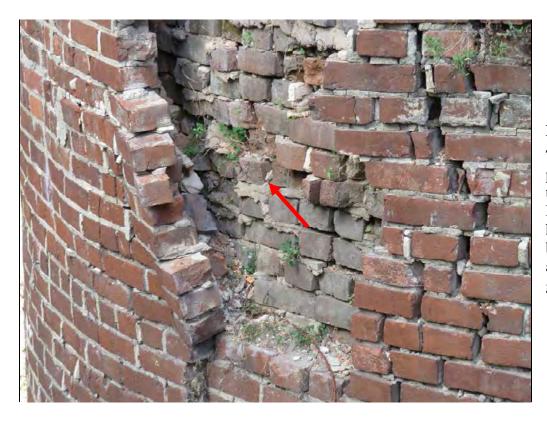
Large section of the brick veneer has come loose and fallen to the ground.



Photograph 16: The loss of the brick veneer creates large openings for bulk rain water to enter the wall assembly, increasing the rate of deterioration.

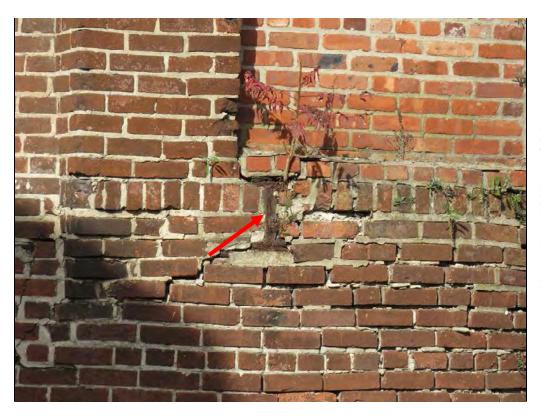


Photograph 17: Complete failure of the brick veneer.



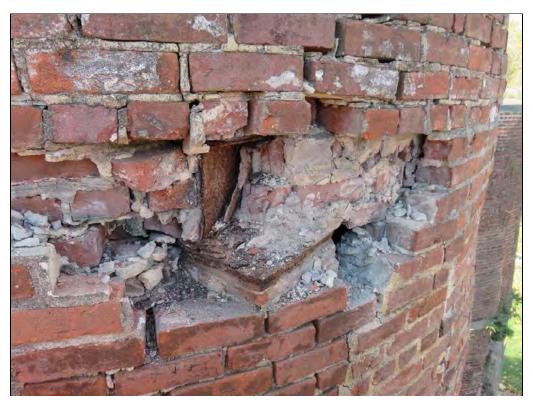
Photograph 18:

The brick veneer is pulling away from the back-up wall. Note the cracked headers where the brick came loose and fell to the ground.



Photograph 25:

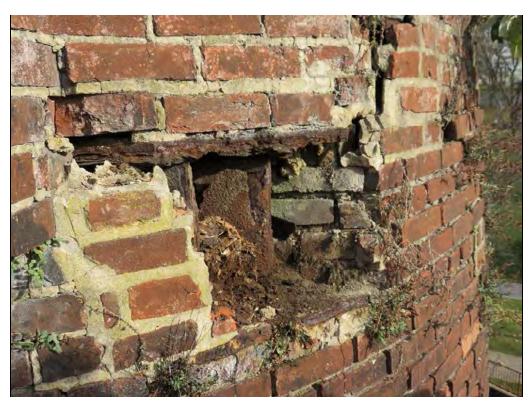
The embedded steel beams still remaining are heavily corroded and causing displacement of the surrounding masonry.



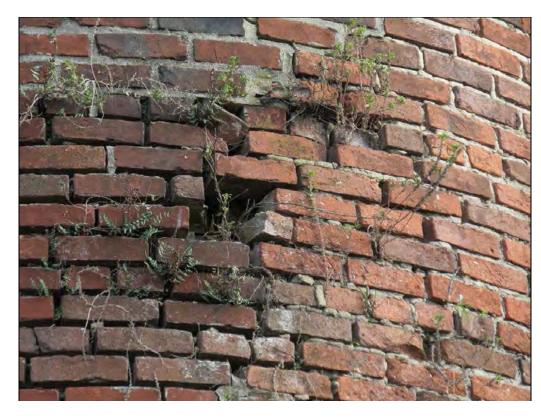
Photograph 26: The embedded steel beam was heavily corroded.



Photograph 27:
The expansion of the steel as it corrodes puts stress on the surrounding masonry. This steel beam has expanded to be multiple times larger than it was originally.



Photograph 28:
Another heavily corroded beam.
Note that new brick was installed at this location, but without addressing the steel the deterioration continued.



Photograph 21: Plant growth is present on each of the kilns.



Photograph 22: The roots of the plants take hold in the missing mortar joints and expand as they grow.

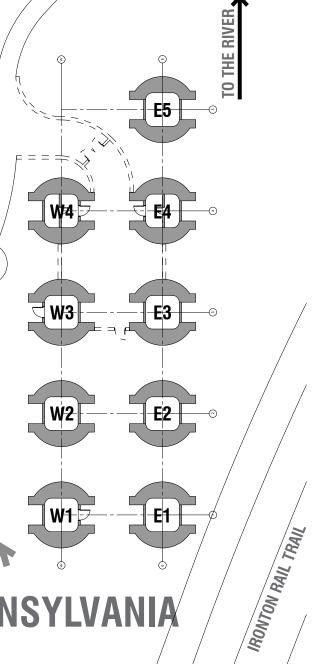


Photograph 23: As the plants get bigger the masonry deterioration surrounding the areas increases.



Photograph 24: Eventually the roots get large enough to cause displacement of the surrounding masonry.

Structural Concern	Kiln Number (listed best to worst)								
	W1	E1	E2	W3	E4	E5	E3	W2	W4
Open Joints	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Plant Growth	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Embedded Corroded Steel	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Cracks in Brick Veneer		Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Bulging Brick Veneer			Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Loose Metal Flashing	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Deteriorated Cement Parging				Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Delaminating Brick Veneer				Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Tree Growth						Χ	Χ		
Brick Veneer Collapse							Χ	Χ	Χ
Brick Wall Collapse								Χ	Χ



KILN STABILIZATION: LEAST EXPENSIVE TO MOST EXPENSIVE

W1

E1

E2

W3

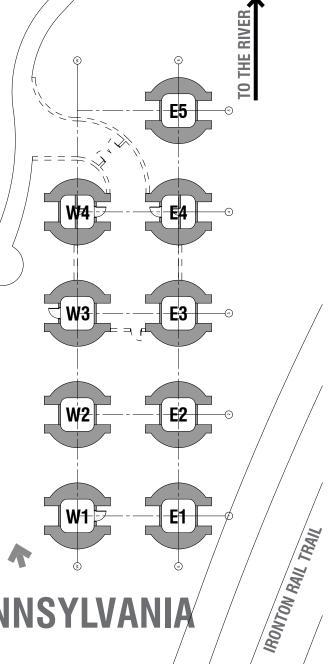
E4

E5

E3

W4

W2



SECURE SITE

PARTIAL DEMOLITION

STABILIZE ALL KILNS

REMOVE MODERN ADDITIONS

PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE

PIT AND QUARRY: THE EXTRACTIVE LANDSCAPE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LEHIGH VALLEY



QUESTIONS

